

# Special Armageddon Issue

second class mailing 3417  
postage paid Montreal

## The McGill Daily

Vol 72, No. 21  
October 21 1983



What is wrong with this picture?

Take a look at the building in the foreground — it's Place Ville Marie. If you look closely, you'll see that the lights are still on. The nuclear explosion creating the mushroom cloud in the background would have killed the electrical power.

Study the lower-left corner carefully and you should see that Place Ville Marie is still standing. The same nuclear explosion that turned off the electricity would annihilate much of the building and leave the rest rubble.

Pause a second to admire the aesthetics.

Aren't they beautiful? A skyscraper and a bomb — massive expressions of the power of modern industrialised society.

We retouched this photograph, as did the U.S. government with those of atom bomb explosions first used for world-wide distribution. They were made to look clean, sterile and conclusive. In this photograph and theirs, the images of the scattered remains of human beings, like those at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, are conveniently out of view.

At present, in the Cold War, we are more likely than ever to experience a nuclear confrontation. Representations of this possibility, in the media and by the government, become more distorted as the weaponry becomes more sophisticated and more destructive.

Once again, atom bombs have been reduced to a cartoon "boom!" and the enemy to invisible, expendable strangers. The effects of a nuclear explosion seem as controlled and contrived as they do in this photograph. Yet, though the details here are flawed, the possibility of having a mushroom cloud rise from what was once downtown Montreal is there; the reality comes full circle.



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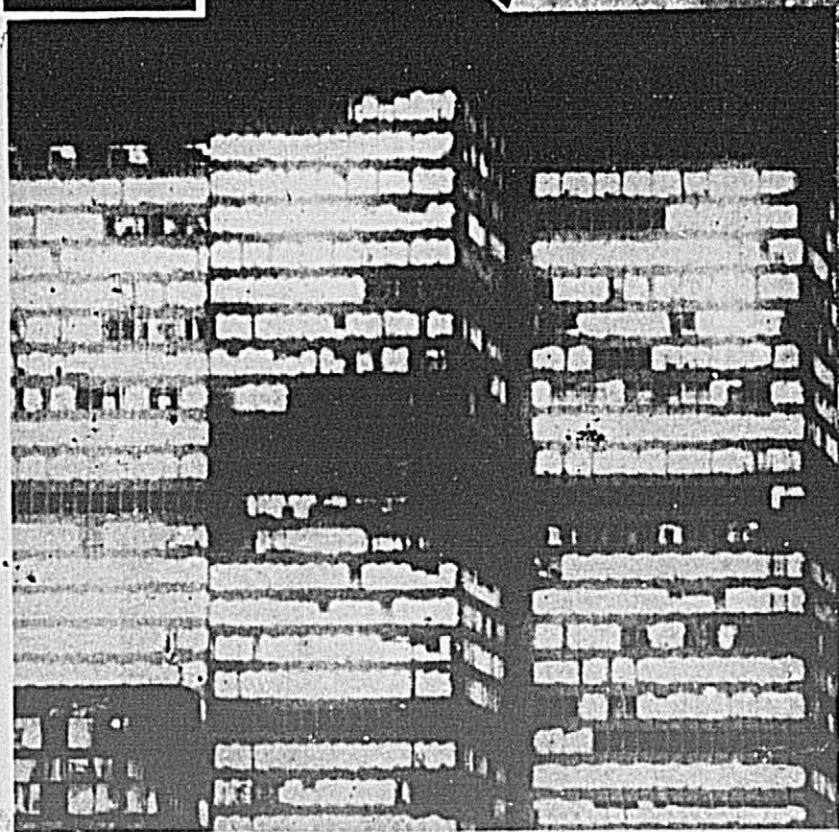
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# CLASSIFIEDS

Ads may be placed through the Daily, Room B03, Student Union Building, 8am to 2pm. Deadline is 2:00 p.m. two weekdays prior to publication.

McGill students: \$2.50 per day; for 3 consecutive days, \$2.00 per day; more than 3 days, \$1.75 per day. McGill faculty and staff: \$3.50 per day. All others: \$4.00 per day. *Exact change only, please.*

The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error.

The Daily reserves the right not to print a classified ad.

## 341 — APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

Available now for season, 3 bedroom, furnished, fireplace, Lake Memphramagog. \$175 per month. Nov.-April. 352-6847 evenings. 1-819-843-6305 weekends.

Eastern Townships weekend holiday farm house group requires 4 new members for season. Skiing, walking, good food, pleasant company. Beginning skiers welcome. 352-6847 evenings.

ON CAMPUS. Peel Street. 4 1/2, top floor, quiet. Equipped, clean, laundry facilities. Sublet. 285-1683 or 849-5861.

ROOMMATE WANTED to share 4 1/2 on Bishop St. Wanting studios, neat/clean girl. Excellent location and condition. Call Jennifer 845-4548.

SHARE AVAILABLE. Large furnished, quiet, apartment. Highrise building. Indoor pool, sauna, near metro, shopping. Responsible female student preferred. Call 487-5192. Early mornings, evenings.

SUBLET 3 1/2, LaSalle. Stove, fridge, heated, all taxes paid. Nice building. \$275/month. Call 366-2614 (night); 285-8295 (day).

## 343 — MOVERS

All local moves done quickly and carefully by student with large closed truck. Fully equipped, reasonable rates. Available

weekends. Call Stéphanie, 737-7540.

The Ghetto Mover. Need something moved? Closed truck, cheaper than trailer rental & NO HASSLE. Call Gary 744-6837.

## 352 — HELP WANTED

French/English bilinguals with French as first language needed for reading experiment. \$4.00 for 1 hour. Call Kirsten at 527-6408 or leave message at 392-4433.

## 354 — TYPING SERVICES

Term papers, Theses, reports, lectures, etc — in English, French, Spanish — professional typist — only two blocks from Campus — 849-9708 — try weekends too.

TYPING/EDITING/TRANSLATION Professional & experienced typist. Precision/care. Familiar with thesis format & specifications. Fast service. IBM Selectric III call 288-2741.

FAST, ACCURATE typing done on IBM Selectric. \$1.50/page. Reduced rates for 20 typewritten pages or more. 845-0004.

PROFESSIONAL TYPING — Experienced (15 yrs.). Fast, accurate typing on IBM Selectric III located at University and Milton Streets. Call 844-7749/488-0696.

Professional typing. Theses, term papers, curriculum vitae etc. Experienced. IBM Selectric II. \$1.00 per page, \$1.25 for tables etc. 631-3222.

## 356 — SERVICES OFFERED

TERM PAPERS in English new and terrifying? M.A. lecturer offers help with research and writing skills. Also English instruction, proofreading. Reasonable rates. 849-8954 French/Spanish spoken.

Willing females for student haircuts. \$5.00 — Tuesday & Wednesdays at 5 pm, at Estetica 2195 Crescent call 849-9231.

## 361 — ARTICLES FOR SALE

FOR SALE, one single bed. Mattress, box-spring, wooden headboard and footboard included. Call Francine 483-2087.

GAS COATS \$40.00 — only place in town;

Italian army pants \$14.95; retro shoes (new) women \$15.00, men \$25.00; jeep coats. EXXA 1210 St Denis.

## 367 — CARS FOR SALE

RENAULT 5 GTL (blue) 1980, 90,000 km. Very good condition. Top rack, 2 winter tires mounted on wheels. \$3,000.00 Call Ginette 495-4720 after 5 pm.

## 372 — LOST & FOUND

LOST — Burgundy wallet in Prince Arthur-Milton-Park Ave area on Sat Oct 15. Keep the cash as a reward but I'd like my I.D. back please! Phone 486-8547 Thank-you.

LOST — one brown wallet with ID, medicare and social insurance cards. Please return cards to Institute of Oceanography, Eaton Building.

ANYONE witness theft of CITADEL-CLAD Grey Peugeot bicycle Wednesday evening, 19 October, from in front of Arts Building? ANY information call 931-6017 anytime.

LOST: one "Intro to Modern Electronics" textbook and a pair of black circular frame glasses in Ernie Rutherford Physics Building. Return to Physics office and/or phone 489-7925.

## 374 — PERSONAL

DEAR MR. VIOLA PLAYER — Wish I were a white rag. Does the development section come next?

## 383 — LESSONS OFFERED

LOGO educational language course. Your computer or mine. Tutorial instruction. Call Richard, 843-3961.

## 385 — NOTICES

CHRISTIAN AWARENESS WEEK at Concordia starts Monday, Oct. 24 with Spectrum production "In Search of a Sun". Displays, presentations, speakers. Check Today Column for details.

POETRY — open reading, at Newman Center. 3484 Peel St. (392-6711). Fri. Oct. 21st, 8:00 p.m. Everyone welcome.

Follow a pink balloon, this Friday afternoon, and you'll discover why, a happy hour at Gamma Phi. Is the only place to go, if you're

a lush in the know. Euphoria awaits at 3641 Aylmer at 5 p.m. tonight.

IMPROVE YOUR MARKS this term by learning how to study more effectively. Improve your ability to concentrate in only six short weeks, through hypnosis. Improve your memory. For information, call Dr. Nathan Schill at 935-7755 or drop in to 1538 Sherbrooke Street West, Suite 710 and ask us about the special student rates.

McGILL ISMAILI Students Association will be holding its elections on Friday Oct. 28, at 8:30 pm at 3445 Hutchison.

THE PAPER CHASE — Come see Hart and Professor Kingsfield on video at 4 Monday in Leacock 14. A film about law school sponsored by PLUS.

The first meeting of the McGill Student Family Group will be held Monday, October 24 at 4:00 pm in the Women's Union, Union Building room 423. All student spouses & single parents welcome. Bring the kids!

## 387 — VOLUNTEERS

Your family members aged 8-13 are needed for a dental study. It involves getting free fillings under local anesthetic, and approximately 2-3 hours of time. Renumeration offered. For full details please contact Dr Katz, at 937-6011, local 272.

Volunteer's Meeting today for all those interested in working at the Program Board "Rocki Rolletti" Halloween party in Rm B07 (Program Board Office) at 3:00 pm.

# TODAYS

Project Ploughshares Pre-Demo Party at 19h00 in B09-B10. Will be making placards for Saturday's demo. Please bring markers, paints, posters, sticks.

Oct. 22 Demonstration Project Ploughshares and other interested students meet Saturday at 10h30 at the Roddick gates for the human chain. We will meet at 13h30 for the Grand March also at the Roddick gates.

E.P. Thompson video tape of his lecture at McGill. 20h30 at Café Commun Commune, at 201 Milton.

Dorothy Rosenberg speaks at Women's Ecumenical Centre, 3473 University at 14h00. Sponsored by Chaplaincy.

Lesbian and Gay Awareness Week: 14h00, forum on homosexuality, Concordia H-110. 19h00, pot-luck. Get address from office. Saturday: 21h00, Union Ballroom. \$2.50 for students, \$3.50 for general admission.

Dictatorship or Democracy The Case of Pakistan. Analysis by Dr. Feroze Ahmed, New School, New York. Sunday October 23, 17h00, Leacock 26.

International Students Association meets at 16h00 in Union B15. International Students' Week, elections.

McGill Film Society presents Picnic at Hanging Rock in FDAA at 19h00 and 21h30. Saturday: The Sting L132, same times. Tickets at the door, \$2.00. McGill Chess Association meets at 16h00 in Union 412.

Poetry-Open reading Newman Centre, 3484 Peel at 20h00.

Debating Union meets at 15h00 in the office.

Amnesty International Prisoner of Conscience Week. Sign petitions at our table in the Union.

Seminar in Northern Studies Dr. Alan Cooke speaks on the "rascally" Naskapis at 14h00 in Purvis Hall, 1020 Pine W.

Test Anxiety Groups now forming at the student counselling service. Call 392-5119 NOW.

Peace Liturgy with Chris Ferguson at the Newman Centre, 3484 Peel at 17h00 Saturday. Info: 392-5890/6711.

## STUDENTS' SOCIETY GENERAL MEETING

Are you concerned about your University? About your Students' Society? About your \$32? About beer?

If you answered yes to any of those questions and you haven't taken the trouble to call the Executive Committee or your representatives, then...

## TODAY IS FOR YOU

The Students' Society is having its bi-annual General Meeting where you can have a chance to voice your concerns, or failing that, find out who represents you and talk to them privately. It's well worth the trouble!

1:30 p.m.

Room 310

University Centre

DISCOVER WHAT YOUR STUDENTS' SOCIETY HAS TO OFFER YOU!

## A SUMMER IN OTTAWA

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA 1984 UNDERGRADUATE SUMMER RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS

For students who foresee a career in research, the Summer Research Scholarships will provide research experience with leading Canadian scientific investigators in one of the fields listed below.

VALUE: \$1,200 (minimum)/month. Travel allowance

DURATION: 3-4 months (May-August) 1984. Reasonable on-campus accommodation

REQUIREMENTS: Canadian or permanent resident. Permanent address outside of immediate Ottawa/Hull area (Ottawa/Hull residents should apply for a summer award, such as NSERC, which is tenable at the University of Ottawa). Full-time undergraduate students with excellent standing; priority given to 3rd year students (2nd year in the Province of Québec).

## PARTICIPATING DEPARTMENTS

|                  |                           |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| Anatomy          | Geography (physical)      |
| Biochemistry     | *Geology                  |
| Biology          | Kinanthropology           |
| Chemistry        | Mathematics               |
| Computer Science | Microbiology              |
| ENGINEERING:     | *Pharmacology             |
| Chemical         | Physics                   |
| Civil            | Physiology                |
| Electrical       | Psychology (experimental) |
| Mechanical       | Systems Science           |

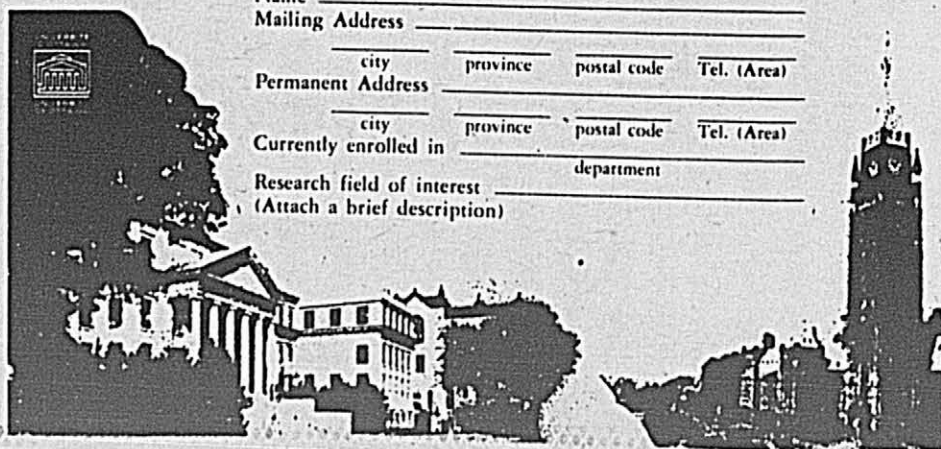
\* Cannot participate in 1984

Forward the required information together with your most recent and complete university transcript before November 15, 1983 to the address below. Also request a reference from one professor sent to the same address by November 15, 1983.

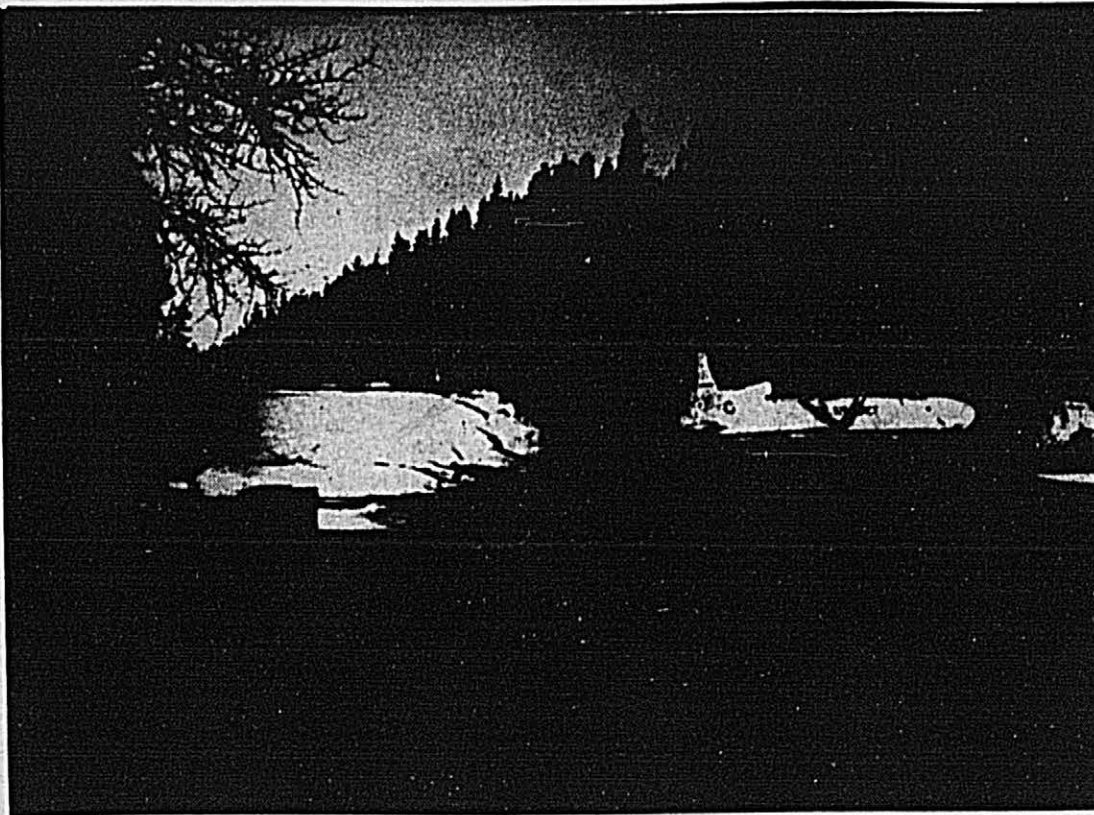
1984 Summer Research Scholarships, School of Graduate Studies and Research, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6N5 Tel: (613) 231-5804

## APPLICATION PROCEDURE:

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_  
city \_\_\_\_\_ province \_\_\_\_\_ postal code \_\_\_\_\_ Tel. (Area) \_\_\_\_\_  
Permanent Address \_\_\_\_\_  
city \_\_\_\_\_ province \_\_\_\_\_ postal code \_\_\_\_\_ Tel. (Area) \_\_\_\_\_  
Currently enrolled in \_\_\_\_\_ department \_\_\_\_\_  
Research field of interest \_\_\_\_\_  
(Attach a brief description)







A pair of fishermen in Northern Alberta were lucky in capturing an unusual photo of the one that got away. "I guess there was something a little odd about that pike" mused a befuddled fisherman, Joe Syncrude, afterwards to reporters.

## Students condemn Grenada coup

by Angela Dunn

Following the assassination of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop on October 19, the McGill Caribbean Students' Society (MCSS) met yesterday to issue a statement condemning the political violence:

"We view with abhorrence the recent events in Grenada, culminating in the assassination of

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several members of his cabinet. Furthermore, we condemn the oppressive atmosphere currently prevailing in Grenada expressed by the unilateral imposition of a military state. In light of this, we wish to express our solidarity with the people of Grenada in this time of grave Caribbean crisis. We also condemn any foreign intervention

and demand that the rights of the Grenadian people to self-determination be respected."

Bishop was assassinated after being under house arrest for a week.

Since the inception of Bishop's party, the New Jewel Movement, "there have been factions in the party," according to Angelique Willkie, member of the MCSS.

Bishop's Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard is described by Willkie as the most "dogmatic" of an extreme left faction in the New Jewel Party.

"There is evidence to suggest Coard was plotting assassination," said Sandra Dial, president of the MCSS.

It has been speculated that Coard was collaborating with the leader of the military, Major Cornwall, member of a faction within the ostensibly independent, neutral army.

A state of emergency was imposed when Bishop was arrested, although it did not approach the "severity of the present one," said Willkie.

A twenty-four hour curfew remains; all offenders are shot on sight.

Since Wednesday, the military has "clamped down on all communications" said Willkie, and all foreign journalists have been expelled from the country.

Following Bishop's release, instigated by a crowd of supporters, a group of almost 4,000, stormed army headquarters where the Prime Minister's supporters were being held.

The military opened fire on the crowd, but used what Dial referred to as "selective firing", killing only very prominent members of Bishop's cabinet.

"The implications for the region of Grenada and South America are terrifying," said Willkie.

While Grenada accepts aid from Cuba and the Soviet Union, it also sanctions the support of Canadian International Development Agency and accepts loans from the International Monetary Fund.

The MCSS is coordinating action with other Caribbean groups in Montreal, and are holding an open meeting about the situation on Friday October 28 at 18h00 in room B-15 of the Union Building. Concerned students are urged to attend to discuss the issue.

## Group tests cruise in courts

by Danny McCabe

The Canadian government does not have the legal authority to test cruise missiles on Canadian soil, according to members of Operation Dismantle, a disarmament coalition.

And to prove it, they are taking the government to court.

The group, composed of 26 various peace organisations, trade unions and women's groups, argues the proposed testing of the missiles would violate the rights of Canadians protected by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Operation Dismantle cites section seven of the charter which states "everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of the person..." According to the group, cruise missile testing in Canada will not protect anyone's "right to life" or "security."

Lawyers Irwin Cotler and Lawrence Greenspon are legally representing Operation Dismantle in its court action.

In the view of the group, the testing of the missiles "will trigger a chain of events which will escalate the arms race and could ultimately result in a global nuclear war," said Cotler, who is an associate Law professor at McGill presently on sabbatical leave.

The government maintains that not testing the missiles would put Canadians in a dangerous position, in which the national security of

their country would be threatened by a weaker defense capability.

Originally heard by Federal Court Judge A.A. Cattanach, he ruled in September there were sufficient grounds for the matter to be tried. The federal government appealed the decision and the case is now in the Federal Court of Appeals.

Cotler said the question being decided by the Court is not the legal question of testing the missiles, but rather, "whether the matter should be heard at all."

The government lawyers question the right of the judiciary to

review any decision made by the government which is "vital to foreign policy and national defense."

According to Cotler, this right is given to the courts by section 32 of the Charter which states the laws of the Charter apply to "all matters within the authority of Parliament."

The decision of the Appeals court will be revealed "within the next ten days," Cotler said Tuesday.

"It is hard to say what the decisions will be. There wasn't much belief that we would be successful in our initial court action and we are," he added.



## Anti-war demo

by Mark Smith

Downtown Montréal will be cut in half this Saturday morning — intersections blocked and traffic delayed by a human chain of protesters. October 22 is the International Day of Protest for Peace and demonstrators, and activists in Europe and North America will take to the streets to denounce the recent escalation of the nuclear arms race.

In Montréal, the human chain, staged by le Comité de 22 octobre will start from Phillips Square and stretch between the Soviet and American Consulates, and the Liberal Party headquarters. Organisers hope to attract several thousand people to the peaceful demonstration.

As well, the Québec Peace Council is organising La Grande Marche pour la Paix to protest the testing of the Cruise missile in Alberta. The

march leaves from Dominion Square.

"The human chain will be a very strong public statement that both the Soviet Union and the USA share responsibility for the danger to or world, that both nations must act to do something about it," said Anthony Pare of le Comité de 22 octobre.

Saturday's demonstrations coincide with massive actions expected in Europe against the planned deployment of American Pershing II and Cruise missiles. The largest and most ardent protest will be in West Germany, according to Associated Press. Co-ordinators predict three million West Germans will demonstrate against the medium-range nuclear weapons.

Approximately 100,000 West Germans took part in demonstrations last weekend in preparation for October 22. Several thousand joined blockades and attempted encirclements of three U.S. army bases, with nearly 1000 arrests made. Thousands of additional police have been sent to such cities as Bremerhaven which contain U.S. bases; the bases themselves have been cordoned off by barbed wire and are patrolled by armoured cars.

Although the human chain and La Grande Marche pour la Paix will be the major protests in this city, civil disobedience actions are planned for the 24 and 25 of October.

McGill students and staff wishing to join the human chain should meet at the Roddick Gates at 10h30 Saturday. La Grande Marche leaves Dominion Square at 13h00.

## NATO backing off

by Toby Sanger

A secret high level meeting of NATO defence ministers will probably be held at Chateau Montebello, 150 km west of Montreal later this week, most likely from October 25 to 28.

But of more interest — and surprise to many peace groups — than the location of the meeting is its agenda. According to Reuters News Service, the West German government confirmed last Friday that cuts ranging from 25% to 50% of NATO's short range nuclear missiles positioned in Western Europe, will be ordered at the meeting.

Even more surprisingly, such hawkish NATO leaders as West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl were said to be "highly satisfied" with the proposed unilateral action, to be taken without a promise of reciprocal cuts by the Warsaw Pact countries.

These nuclear arms will be replaced by new high-technology conventional weapons systems constituting a cheaper, more effective option in the arms race.



# NDG in the disarmament vanguard

by Suzy Goldenberg

There's more to Notre-Dame-de-Grâce than Cinema V, a long bus ride, elderly people, nuclear families, and the occasional skinhead. The neighbourhood is the first in the city to organise a local disarmament group and is encouraging other Montréalers to actively oppose the arms race, beginning from their own communities.

Launched in May 1982, the NDG Disarmament Group was formed by members of the NDG Community Council. The council had earlier passed a motion condemning nuclear armament, says Board member Martha Harvey. The group contacted those persons who had first raised disarmament concerns to the Council. The group is now an action committee of the Council and operates from the NDG resource Centre at the local YMCA.

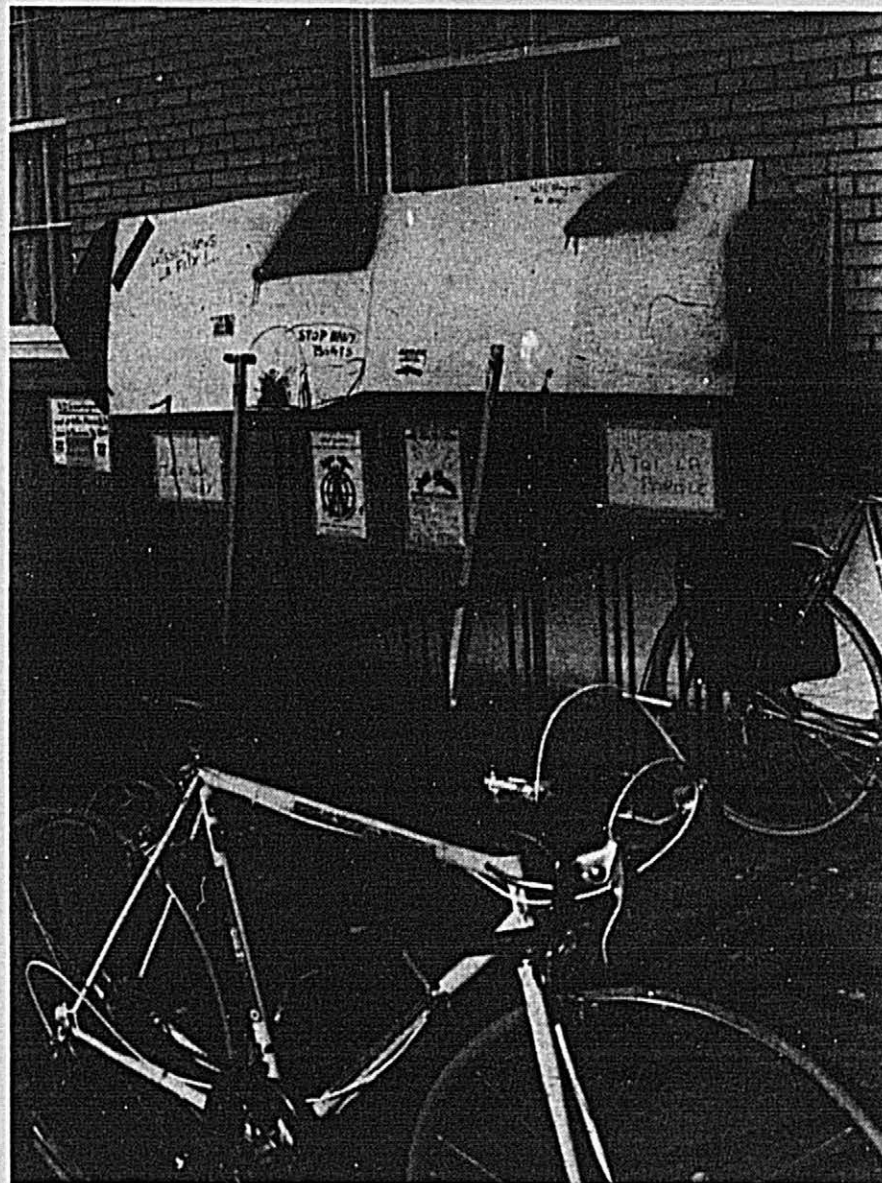
Starting with a handful of interested people, the group remains small; seven women and three men form its core. The committee decided to focus on community education, informing people about disarmament by hosting films and speakers each month, and by serving as animators and resource persons on disarmament.

Their first project was a basic information pamphlet on the arms race in English and French. "Their future is in our hands," gives a few general facts on military production and jobs, Canadian armament spending, and the effects a one-megaton bomb would have if it were dropped on this city. The group received \$1600 from the Council for the pamphlet and financed remaining costs through private donations.

20,000 copies were printed and distributed by hand to homes in the neighbourhood. Interest grew gradually, and founding member B.J. Szymanski remembers one screening of *If You Love this Planet* that was attended by 300 people.

Another of the original members, Sheila Brown, says debate on testing of the Cruise missile in Alberta strengthened support for the disarmament group.

"People who don't know too much about the issue need a rallying point. It's (the cruise) immediate, it's right here and we're paying for it right now."



She says the growing interest in the arms race is natural: "Once it begins to affect you personally, you have to notice no matter how conservative you are that the defence budget is going up and the social services budget is going down."

"You notice it when your kid's school doesn't have a music program but there is money for a cruise missile."

According to Szymanski, the group is more accessible than larger city organisations and attracts those who would be intimidated by meeting more formally.

Jackie Shipton is one person who doesn't have time for lengthy meetings and discussions. Shipton organised a community march for disarmament last June and limits

herself to specific actions, when she has time. She works with the group on occasion.

Shipton says "the sense of community is coming back and coming alive," through the local organisation. "It makes for better connections between people."

Much of the neighbourhood feeling has been fostered by the NDG Community Council. The council has a forty-year history of activism among local residents. Although the municipality lost all legislative power when it was annexed to the City of Montréal in 1910, the organisation is vital to the community. No longer a legislative body, it seems more responsive to residents than the government.

An average of 60 NDG residents routinely attend the Council's monthly meetings, including the riding's Liberal party Member of Parliament, Warren Allmand, and MCM councillors for the West end districts. Government representatives are also following the Disarmament Group's activities although no official alliances have been forged.

Both Brown and Szymanski are pleased with the backing the group has received from Council, and see community support growing. Like Council member Harvey, they say that "people are now beginning to take power into their own hands."

Residents in other neighbourhoods are starting to follow NDG's lead.

Says Szymanski, "We gave an example to various communities. They're beginning to see the whole concept of working with community education. Everyone that you meet is in some way connected with the community."

A West Island disarmament group started shortly after the NDG group began organising. Over the summer, residents formed a group in St. Laurent. Another community action group had its first meeting in Chateaugay this month.

The pilot association, the NDG Disarmament Group, plans to continue hosting monthly speaker and film events this winter and will publish another booklet in June. The pamphlet will contain detailed information on Canadian, and especially Québec, arms manufacturers.

## Academics take disarmament action

by Moira Ambrose

Professors on campus have taken to painting protest signs and staffing information tables between correcting essays and grading exams.

Recently academics sat in the Leacock Building at tables often occupied by student groups, distributing leaflets and answering questions. Professors and staff were spending their lunch hours urging students and university employees to attend a peace activities and a disarmament march on October 22.

Most importantly, they demonstrated the active role McGill employees are now taking in the peace movement. Under the auspices of a newly-formed organisation called McGill Employees for Nuclear Disarmament (MEND), almost 60 university staff members are working for peace.

According to MEND's treasurer, Political Science professor Stephen Bornstein, the group's goals are "to educate its members; publicise the disarmament issues and spread information in the staff of McGill and to actually participate in on-campus and off-campus activities to heighten awareness of the dangers of nuclear war."

The roots of MEND sprouted last year

when a nation-wide petition for academics to support nuclear disarmament began at the University of British Columbia and the University of Toronto. The signature drive was the basis for the national organisation, Academics for Nuclear Disarmament. A local branch was started at McGill last October. Recently the McGill chapter has changed its name and become more active, doubling its last year's membership.

According to MEND's September newsletter, "the name has now been changed in order to make explicit our appeal to all employees at McGill, both academic and non-academic. Whereas we operate cooperatively with other groups on campus having similar purposes, e.g. Student Ploughshares and the McGill Study Group for Peace and Disarmament, our objectives of political activism set us apart."

Although the group is composed largely of professors, a recruitment drive has attracted library employees, scientific support staff and administrative aids.

MEND members stress it is not a propaganda organisation, but an information gathering and dispensing body. Members also emphasise their opposition to nuclear weapons from both the East and the West.

Associate Professor in Science Education and MEND steering committee member Pearl Francoeur, says, "Our role is making people aware without using propaganda. Our approach is not to say which side is right or wrong. The first step is to make people aware."

Francoeur became involved in MEND because she believes survival is the issue of the day.

"Everyone who feels they want to have some control of their own destiny, now is the time to do something. Leaving everything to politicians is not the answer," she says.

She affirms that women, as the traditional protectors in society, have a special reason to join the peace movement.

MEND places a high priority on working with student organisations. Member professors feel their movement would be incomplete without student support. Bornstein says the peace movement receives "an enormous amount of energy" from student participants.

"It would be hard to work for a cause and think that no one under the age of 30 cared about it," he continues.

Francoeur says educators cannot be isolated from world issues. "It would be a

sterile situation not to feel that the concerns important to me — survival — are not important to my students. Making them aware of a peace movement on campus, in Montréal, in Canada, is important," she explains.

Students react to the information presented by professors more positively than they might react to information presented by their peers. Aside from the obvious intellectual credibility, students don't view their teachers as being "crazy radicals". Students are also intrigued with the idea that professors actually participate in political activity.

"My students are curious that profs are human beings and feel close to issues they have seen in newspapers. Next time they pass a poster, they just might stop and be more receptive," says Francoeur.

Academic members of MEND are planning a multi-disciplinary tutorial for students next term. Students in most social science and some science departments will be able to participate in a 400-level reading seminar on disarmament. According to Bornstein, the seminar will be based on a scientific and political view of the issue.



# RCMP: a secret window on your life

by Melinda Wittstock

Late one night in Montréal, three clean-cut, big men, all carrying briefcases, enter an empty apartment. They are not invited. The men shuffle through the person's belongings, then exit in a rush out a back window. They drive away quickly in an unmarked car. The car's headlights are not on. A few blocks away, they break into another person's house.

This happened to David (not his real name), a Montréal peace activist involved in several local disarmament groups. He found out about the incident when he returned home and his neighbors, who had seen the men climb out the window, described the three men and asked who they were. Nothing had been confiscated, but his apartment looked ruffled. "There were shoeprints on the bed and my stuff had been gone through," he said.

RCMP surveillance of individuals thought to be "a threat to the state" is nothing new. At least 800,000 Canadian citizens are eligible for what the Mounties deem "subversive" status. They are currently under RCMP surveillance for political reasons, according to findings of the 1979 MacDonald Commission on security.

Those involved in the Canadian peace movement are not excluded.

According to Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan, no Canadian is exempt from scrutiny by the RCMP security service, even if that person is engaged in peaceful and legal activities.

"Just as no kind of activity is in itself illegitimate — that is peaceful and democratic — so there can be no blanket exemptions from scrutiny by the authorities of any form of activity that takes place," MacGuigan told the House of Commons last June.

He said the right of the police to investigate any group it chooses is just as important as the right of individuals to think and say anything they wish.

In the past year, RCMP surveillance has been intensified in most Canadian cities, with the most overt observation occurring in Toronto and Vancouver. "There are many blatant examples of (RCMP) surveillance in Vancouver and Toronto," said October 22 Committee and Montréal Citizens for Sur-

vival (a Vancouver Five support group) member Mike Ryan, "but its not as blatant in Montréal — no doors have been broken down yet."

Last June, the Toronto Police raided the house of three Vancouver Five support group members, in connection with the investigation of the bombing of Litton Industries (makers of the Cruise Missile's delivery system) last October. According to the three's press release, the RCMP was looking for links with the Vancouver Five, who have been charged with the Litton bombing.

Armed with a warrant charging the three with "seditious libel" — "propagating the overthrow of the state by armed means without just authority," the police informed them their house was under electronic surveillance and their phone had been tapped.

"Without having committed any crimes, we discovered our most intimate as well as political conversations were monitored within our own home," the three said in the same press release.

The police seized the typeset galleys and original articles of "Bulldozer" — a Toronto magazine written for and by political prisoners. As well, the mailing list of all the subscribers was confiscated along with all correspondence between the Vancouver Five and the three.

In another incident, the owner of Focus Books in Art in Toronto, Abie Weisfeld, was charged with welfare fraud, owning a business while on welfare. Weisfeld's business, however, is a non-profit organization.

According to Ryan, Weisfeld, active in the Toronto Free the Vancouver Five group, was charged in connection to the Litton bombing. "But, they (the RCMP) made a deal with him — if he would give them any evidence against the Five, his charge would be dropped."

Nothing on this scale has happened in Montréal, but there are isolated incidents.

"One person's neighbours were questioned about that person's comings and goings," said Ryan. "One guy left his house to go to a dépanneur and noticed a car parked on the other side of the street with two men sitting in it watching the house and peo-

ple on the street. There were a series of mugshots on their dashboard. The car remained for the rest of the day."

According to New Democratic Party MP David Orlikow, the peace movement has been under heavy RCMP surveillance for some time. Explaining to the Commons that the RCMP has "McCarthyite, witchhunt tendencies," he said it has tapped the phone of Ken Hancock, a prominent anti-nuclear activist in Toronto, along with a countless number of others also involved.

Solicitor General Robert Kaplan claimed the peace movement is not under RCMP surveillance.

"I can certainly assure you the peace movement is not and could not be a target of surveillance within...the mandate of the security service," Kaplan told the House of Commons in June.

Within two weeks, however, University of Ottawa student and peace activist Andy Moxley admitted to the press that he had been paid by the RCMP to "gather information on all developments in the peace movement and all individuals involved."

Kaplan refused to comment on the Moxley incident. "I follow the usual policy of not confirming or denying whether an individual is a source of the RCMP," he said in an interview with the Ottawa Citizen.

According to Ryan, RCMP officers don't always inform their superiors of their actions. "I don't think Kaplan knew about Moxley. But I'm sure he knew about surveillance of the Peace Movement — we all did."

Norman Nawrocki, member of Montréal Citizens for Survival (Vancouver Five defence group) and the October 22 Committee, maintains the RCMP's tactics haven't changed over the past 40 years.

"Phones are still being tapped, houses broken into, tails following people around, and bugs are still planted in offices and homes."

The RCMP has other new techniques of surveillance at its disposal. "Lasers aimed at a window can be used to catch the vibrations of voices on a window pane and then reprocess any sound in the room back into its original sound," said Ryan.

According to Nawrocki, parabolic microphones can be aimed at people in a large crowd and conversation can be picked up two blocks away.

Both agreed it is almost impossible for a person to know whether s/he is under surveillance. "It's a myth that you can tell if your phone is tapped — they (the RCMP) are better than that," said Ryan.

Asked what effect the proposed Civilian security agency Bill C-157 will have on surveillance, Ryan replied, "these tactics will be used whether C-157 is adopted or not — it's just a way of making dissent officially illegal and a way of legalising a police state."

Nawrocki agreed, "C-157 is just giving surveillance a legal face."

People involved in any alternative political organisations such as the peace movement should assume they are under surveillance, stressed Ryan.

"People should always be careful," he said. "They should presume they are under observation and act accordingly. No one is exempt. The stronger and more upfront the peace movement is in responding to C-157 and the Mounties, the harder it will be for them to pick off organisations."

Nawrocki sums it up well by referring to George Orwell's 1984:

"Big Brother is here now — it's not a myth."

## Vancouver 5 and media

by Amy Kaler

"It could be one of the greatest threats to Canadian civil liberties ever."

That's how a member of McGill Project Ploughshares describes the ongoing trial of the Vancouver Five. The five are Julie Belmas, Gerry Hannah, Ann Hansen, Doug Stewart and Brent Taylor; all from the Vancouver area and all members of local disarmament and environmental groups.

The five were arrested on January 20 on a highway north of Vancouver. Facing between 19 and 24 criminal charges each, they include the fire-bombing of three Red Hot Video outlets in the lower B.C. mainland, the sabotage of a B.C. Hydro substation; and the bombing of Litton Industries in Toronto — the company that produces the guidance system of the cruise missile.

The issues involved in these charges — pornography, environmentalism, disarmament — are emotionally loaded; and according to the Spring 1983 issue of Open Road — a progressive Vancouver publication — "there is the possibility for a political show trial on a scale absent in Canada since the days of the FLQ."

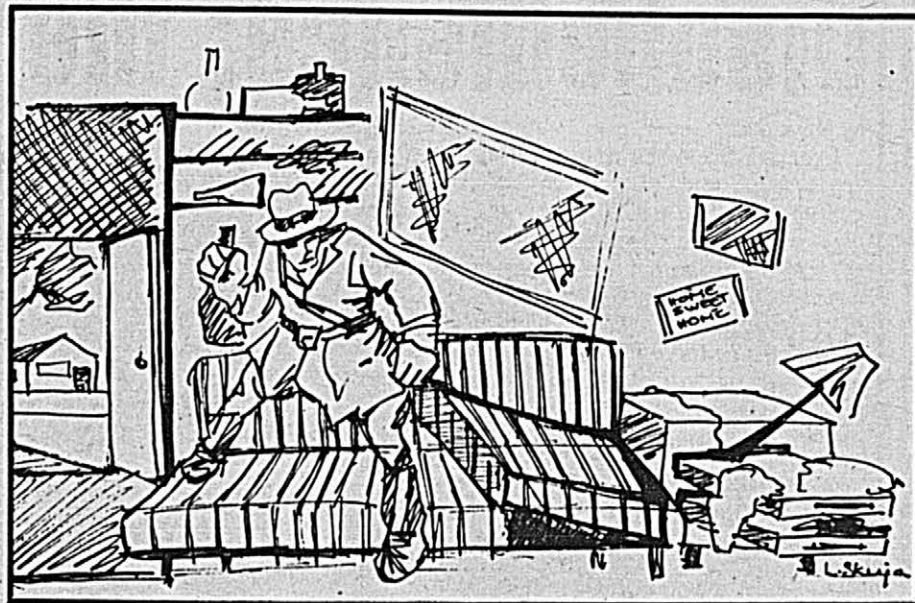
Owing to a police ban of publication of evidence, no one not directly involved with

the case was sufficient information to form an intelligent opinion as to the Five's guilt or innocence. They have pleaded not guilty to all charges. The only public knowledge about evidence in the case is from a press conference held last February during which guns and "anarchist" literature (much of which would be available in Montréal bookstores) were displayed.

According to the arrested officers, representing the RCMP, the Vancouver city police and the Canadian Law Enforcement Union, the items displayed were taken from four or five homes and businesses belonging to the Five. However, the Five only occupied two households, so it is not likely many of the items had anything to do with the Five. As well, no charges were laid related to possession of the materials.

The publicity the Five have received in the mainstream press has been uniformly poor. The first newspaper to report the story was the Vancouver Province, which did so with a headline reading "Roundup nets anarchist cell" and referred throughout to an "anarchist cell" of which the five were members.

The next journalistic excess occurred when a CBC reporter literally crawled through the garbage of one of the Five's



households, trying to find material to link them with political extremism.

Owing to this sort of coverage — a veritable "trial by media" — public opinion has been biased against the Five before the trial even began with the result that the defense has been forced to challenge the selection of jurors for the case because of the likelihood that they would already have formed an opinion about the guilt of the Five.

The somewhat unorthodox treatment which the Five have received from the press has been documented in the videotape "Trial by Media," which was recently shown at McGill. The video was banned in Ontario.

The circumstances surrounding the trial by jury of the Vancouver Five have complicated the task of their defense. The Five were indicted without the usual preliminary

hearing to determine if there was a valid case. As a result, the defense will not have had the opportunity to examine the evidence against the Five until the evidence actually comes up in court.

The Five issued a statement from Oakalla Prison, in which they countered the charges against them by charging the Canadian government and Canadian corporate interests with crimes against the earth. Without using or advocating violence, they took a militant stand against the military-industrial complex and the modern technological state. In this statement the Five said the following:

"Are we going to continue in our unquestioning belief in...industrial development, profit at all costs?...Is it time that we awaken our spirits of revolt and free our minds...to free the people of the earth?"



# United States of Amerika: winning the endgame

by Amy Kaler and  
Melinda Wittstock

"The notion common to nearly all Americans that 'no nuclear weapons have been used since Nagasaki' is mistaken...Again and again, generally in secret from the American public, U.S. nuclear weapons have been used for quite

different purposes: in the precise way that a gun is used when you point it at someone's head in a direct confrontation, whether or not the trigger is pulled."

Daniel Ellsberg, in "Call to Mutiny."

The United States invented the cold war. With it, they developed nuclear arms, invented the theory of deterrence, and proceeded to use their weapons as a symbol of power, a means of keeping the world in check.

The only country ever to use the atomic bomb, the U.S. is responsible for almost every new arms development. They have always had qualitative superiority; the Soviet Union has simply played 'follow the leader.'

A rough parity (the ability to launch a massive retaliation after an enemy first strike, not an equal number of weapons) between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. was established in the early 1970's. Since then, the American government has made a concerted effort to regain their quantitative nuclear superiority in order to "negotiate from a position of strength."

Under the guise of a "window of vulnerability" or missile gap, Reagan initiated the production of such first-strike weaponry as the MX, the Cruise Missile, and the Pershing II to counter "Soviet aggression and expansionism."

The United States' refusal to adopt the U.S.S.R. proposal of a no-first-use policy for nuclear weapons is no surprise. The U.S. government has made more than 20 first-use nuclear threats since World War II; it seems likely that first-use of nuclear weapons, including weapons described as 'defence' arms, has always been a principle of U.S. foreign policy.

Since 1950, when Paul Nitze (now chief arms negotiator for Ronald Reagan) wrote a top-secret, presidentially approved National Security Council memorandum (NSC-68), the U.S.'s nuclear policy is "one designed to foster a world environment in which the

"The proper approach now would be an ultimatum...informing Moscow that we intend to blockade the China coast...and if there is any further interference, we shall eliminate any ports or cities necessary to accomplish our peaceful purposes."

"This means all out war. It means that Moscow, Leningrad, Vladivostok, Peking, Shanghai, Port Arthur, Diaren, Odessa, Stalingrad and every manufacturing plant in China and the Soviet Union will be eliminated."

An excerpt from President Truman's diary during the Korea conflict in 1950.



## Disobedience: the kindly outlaws

by Mark Smith

There are thousands who are in opinion opposed to...war, who yet in effect do nothing to put an end to them; who...sit down with their hands in their pockets, and say that they know not what to do, and do nothing...A wise man will not leave the right to the mercy of chance, nor wish it to prevail through the power of the majority. There is but little virtue in the action of masses of man."

Henry David Thoreau in  
*Civil Disobedience*.

"...Non-violence is the only thing the atom bomb cannot destroy...I ask nobody to follow me. Everyone should follow his inner voice."

Mahatma Gandhi.

Next Monday, as grunting, sweating Montréal policemen drag the first handful of protesters from the steps of the National Defence building, organisers from Le comité du 22 octobre will be hoping to sway government and public opinion through non-violent civil disobedience (CD).

Protesters will block entrances of the Defence building, says Civil Disobedience organiser Colin McKay, "with the express purpose to stop the decision-making process."

He says the action is intended "to protest the testing of cruise missiles in Canada which is part and parcel of the U.S. nuclear strategy."

A blockade against the American consulate the same day will appeal the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in

Europe this winter. Actions against the Soviet consulate on Tuesday October 25 will condemn that nation's role in the arms race and, says McKay, will "register a strong protest about the treatment of the independent peace movement in the USSR, a movement that is critical of both Soviet and American nuclear policy."

The civil disobedience action in Montréal coincides with others in Toronto, Ottawa, Guelph, Halifax and Vancouver, as well as larger actions in West Germany and Great Britain.

According to McKay, the Montréal event will be the first CD action here in over a decade. Worldwide 20,000 anti-nuclear CD activists plan to be arrested during the International week of protest that starts October 22.

While a government can easily ignore lawful demonstrations, civil disobedience makes its presence felt within the judicial system and cannot be ignored. Penalties for CD are minor. Those arrested are usually charged with trespassing or public nuisance and are generally fined less than \$50.

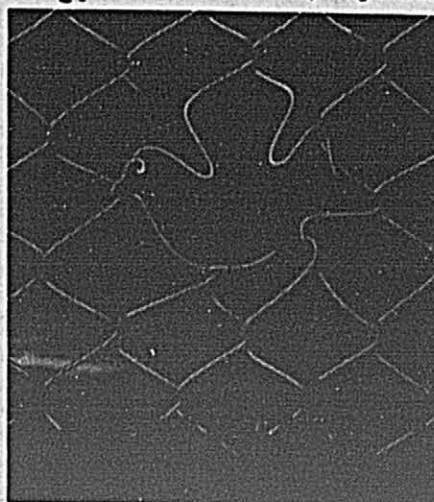
Non-violence civil disobedience as a political vehicle came of age in Thoreau's 1849 essay, *Civil Disobedience*. Thoreau refused to pay taxes to protest the American war in Mexico and was thrown into jail. In this century, Mahatma Gandhi used CD first in South Africa to fight racial prejudice and then in India to end British rule. Gandhi was strictly non-violent and cancelled his campaigns whenever violence broke out. In the United States, Martin Luther King used

Thoreau's theory in the black rights movement. People deliberately faced arrest to make the nation aware of its inherent social injustice.

King's CD campaign was the first and last to be aided by heavy U.S. media coverage. Without the T.V. coverage the struggle would probably have taken much longer.

Claudia Morrison, literature professor at John Abbott College and member of the October 22 group, says the media no longer cover CD actions because their controllers do not wish to arouse strong public opinion. The movement faces a serious problem if the media avoids these issues.

Morrison described a recent anti-war CD in a California chemical laboratory that received no media coverage. All 1100 protesters were arrested in the day-long action.



Past Canadian CD actions (November 1982 at Litton Industries in Toronto) have encountered this problem and quite possibly, the planned Montréal CD will share the same difficulty.

"Much of the success of this action will depend on how the press interprets it. One cannot deny their role in decision-making today," says McKay.

Satisfactory media coverage arouses public opinion; however, if there is no media coverage, the act of CD can be effective within the legal process alone.

"We will be able to introduce a forum in the courts that allows us to discuss the legalities of cruise missile testing," he says. Those arrested will claim that testing and deployment of missiles is a flagrant violation of the constitutional right to live in safety.

"If the judge allows us to use this as a defence, we will have scored a tremendous success. Of course, he may simply throw it out."

Regardless of the eventual success of the Montréal Civil Disobedience actions, participants will be able to say that they acted as human beings first, and citizens second. As McKay says, "The act itself has a force of its own."

October 24: Civil Disobedience at Department of National Defence, Bishop, Bishop and Ste. Catherine; and at U.S. Consulate Complex Desjardins.

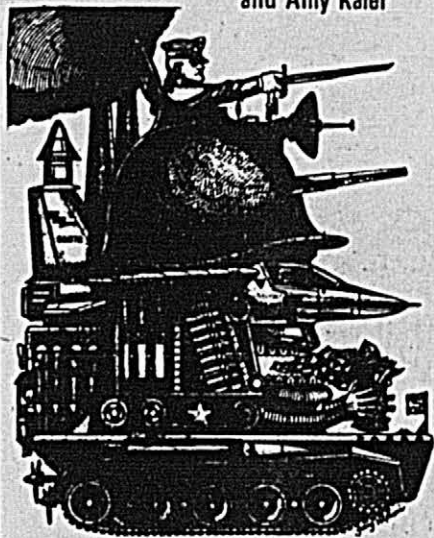
October 25: Civil Disobedience at USSR Consulate, 3655 du Musée.

Non-violent training is required for CD actions. Call 392-3008 for details.



# Québec and the arms hypocrisy

by Denise Aralche  
and Amy Kaler



Québec produces more arms than the rest of Canada combined. 80 per cent of the weapons produced in Québec are for export,

primarily to the U.S. and NATO nations, according to the *Globe and Mail* (October 8th, 1983).

Through taxes, each person in Canada contributes \$200 a year towards the burgeoning defense industry. Last year, Canada's social spending was cut by \$2.5 billion, while arms spending went up to \$10 billion.

The growth of this industry contrasts sharply with the pre-1976 platform of the Parti Québécois. The PQ's projected foreign policy was established on "a pacifist foreign policy based on the rejection of the use of force as a solution to international arguments; on disarmament as well as the outlawing of bacteriological and nuclear weapons and experiments in these areas."

This same platform also included the withdrawal of an independent Québec from NATO and NORAD. However, during the past seven years of PQ government, the arms industry has done everything but decline.

In fact, Bell Helicopter Textron Inc. and

Pratt and Whitney Aircraft of Canada Ltd. have just completed an agreement whereby a plant will be built at Mirabel to manufacture helicopters for military use. Provincial and federal governments plan to invest \$275 million in this project.

The situation in Québec typifies the schizophrenic Canadian armaments policy. In Trudeau's 1978 speech outlining his "Strategy of Suffocation" at the UN Special Session on Disarmament, Trudeau proposed to limit and then reduce military spending.

Other manufacturers already operating in Montréal include the Longueuil Pratt and Whitney plant (which produces engines for military training aircraft); Spar Aerospace in Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue (which produces radar and telecommunications equipment); Vickers in Montréal (which produces tanks); Bombardier in Montréal and Valcourt (which also makes tanks); Canadair in Montréal (which makes military aircraft), and Valcartier Industries Inc. in Val-Bélair (which manufacture small arms and ammunitions).

Most of these companies were elusive and reluctant to give out any information. Bombardier representative Joan Wells refused to give information about her company's involvement in the armaments industry, because of company policy.

Valcartier will not sell their arms and ammunition to any countries which are not recognised by the Canadian government. Some countries to which they sell are Venezuela, Kenya, and Australia. Valcartier representative Pelletier stressed they deal only with governments directly, not with intermediaries.

Pratt and Whitney representative Louise Boutin stated, "we do not sell engines to governments. We only sell our engines to airframe manufacturers for use as trainers."

According to Boutin, aircrafts are resold a number of times and some may, by chance, end up in the hands of other countries to be used in warfare without the knowledge of Pratt and Whitney.

American system can survive and flourish."

NSC-68 is explicit: "The only deterrent we can present to the Kremlin is the evidence we give that we may make any of the critical points (in the world) which we cannot hold, the occasion for a global war of annihilation."

## From MAD to NUTS

The common misconception that the United States has recently moved from a policy of MAD (Mutually Assured Destruction) to NUTS (Nuclear Utilisation Theories) is a myth.

The idea of MAD is that when both superpowers achieve the ability to destroy each other, each side will be deterred from launching a nuclear attack — a nuclear war has no winners. Adherents to MAD have criticised both Carter and Reagan for discussing the possibilities of a "limited nuclear war."

But if MAD had ever been the U.S. policy, the arms race would have ended with parity in the early 1970's.

The United States has followed NUTS since August, 1945 — Reagan's first strike plans are nothing new in U.S. foreign policy. As E.P. Thompson has said:

"The first atomic weapons were not invented because some theorist invented deterrence and then scientists were commissioned to invent a bomb. The bombs were invented to blast the Japanese antagonists into submission. The U.S. Strategic Air Command was established in 1946 not to deter a Soviet nuclear attack, but to threaten a U.S. first strike against the Soviet Union."

## How many times were we almost bombed?

The threat of pressing the button is considered a good "bargaining chip." In the last thirty-seven years, every president from Truman to Reagan (with the possible exception of Ford) has considered or directed serious preparations for strategic or tactical nuclear war.

According to Sidney Lens in *The Progressive* magazine, the U.S. leaders "have an objective they call victory, and what they mean is the power to organise the world to suit the interests of Corporate America, and to rule it without interference from the Soviet Union."

"They want...the best kind of victory — one in which the enemy surrenders to the superior force without a shot being fired."

Eugene Rostow, Reagan's ex-Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, confirms it: "We carry on the foreign policy of a nation with global interests, and defend them if necessary by conventional means or theatre (nuclear) forces."

American Presidents have enacted this policy repeatedly by threatening nuclear war — they have always been prepared to use 'defensive' weapons as first-strike. Documents referring to such threats are now declassified:

- Truman deployed 'atomic-capable' B-29 bombers during the Berlin Blockade in 1948, and later considered a nuclear attack on North Korea in 1950.

- Eisenhower secretly threatened China and North Korea with nuclear war in order to force and maintain a settlement in Korea in 1953.

In his memoirs, Eisenhower said, "to keep the attack from becoming overly costly, it was clear that we would have to use atomic weapons...we dropped the word discreetly, of our intention. We felt quite sure it would

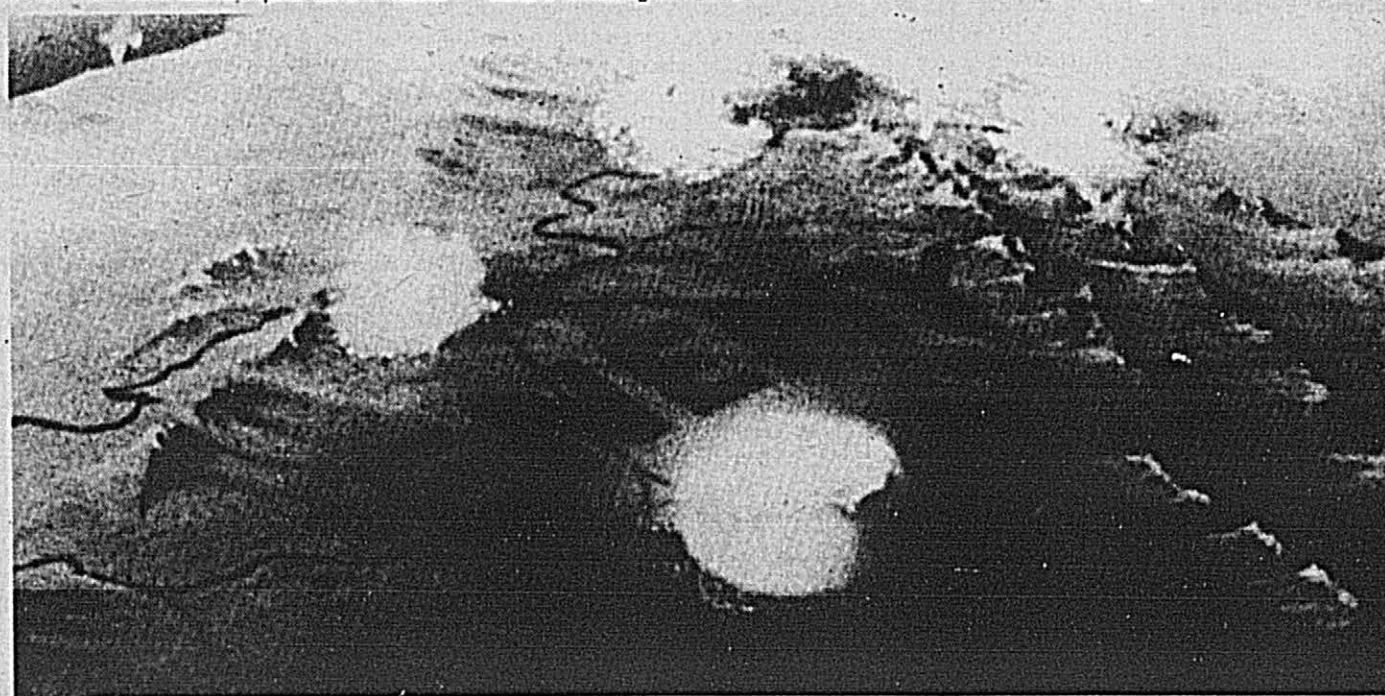
— only communists and their supplies. You could take all day to drop a bomb, make sure you put it in the right place. No opposition.

"And clean those commies out of there and the band could play the Marseillaise and the French could march out of Dienbienphu in fine shape." Yahoo.

- Kennedy threatened all-out nuclear war during the Cuban Missiles Crisis in 1961, and later that year in Laos, he considered a "tactical" attack.

- Johnson was advised by Joint Chiefs of Staff to use the bomb in Vietnam; and Nixon carried out that threat by secretly threatening to destroy the North Vietnamese if the war did not end immediately.

- Robert Haldemann, in his memoirs "The Ends of Power," has stated Nixon's attitude toward bombing in Vietnam:



reach Soviet and Chinese Communist ears."

- Eisenhower also threatened nuclear attack in Taiwan (1954 and 58), and during the Suez Crisis in 1956. Secretary of State Dulles secretly offered French Prime Minister Bidault the use of three tactical nuclear weapons to relieve French troops besieged by the Indochinese at Dienbienphu, Vietnam in 1954.

General Nathan Twining, U.S. air force Chief of Staff at the time of Dienbienphu, offers these pearls of wisdom regarding the offer:

"I still think it would have been a good idea (to have taken) three small tactical A-bombs — it's a fairly isolated area — Dienbienphu — no great town around there

"The threat (of using nuclear bombs) was the key and Nixon coined a phrase for his theory which I'm sure will bring smiles of delight to Nixon-haters everywhere..."

"He said, 'I call it the Madman theory, Bob. I want the North Vietnamese to believe I've reached a point where I might do anything to stop the war. We'll just slip the word to them that, for God's sake, you know Nixon is obsessed about Communism. We can't restrain him when he's angry — and he has his hand on the nuclear button — and Ho Chi Minh himself will be in Paris in two days begging for peace.' As it turned out...Henry Kissinger slipped the word to the North Vietnamese."

For the first time in U.S. nuclear history,

the threat did not achieve its desired effect. Strong anti-war sentiments in the U.S. were proof to Hanoi that Nixon did not have the public support to drop the bomb. The Soviets, because they had parity, threatened retaliation if the U.S. carried out a nuclear attack on North Vietnam.

The SALT I treaty was being signed while U.S. nuclear strategists were making plans to "re-establish nuclear weapons as an effective instrument."

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said, "we are paying much more attention than previously to planning for the possibility of these kinds of selective strikes..." and in 1975, he ordered that SAC pilots undergo specific training for "limited nuclear war."

Under Carter's 1978 Middle East Doctrine, "we would go to nuclear war to keep

the Persian Gulf from falling into the hands of the Soviet Union or its proxies."

Under Carter, many U.S. missile targets in the U.S.S.R. were changed from urban centres to missile installations, thus enhancing the possibility of a U.S. first strike.

During Reagan's reign, the picture is just as bleak. The threat of thermo-nuclear war hangs over all of our heads.

The U.S. is playing the ultimate chess game: the arms race. American leaders use their arms as pawns, their bombs as knights, bishops, rooks, and the queen. The world is hoping for a stalemate; the U.S. to put the U.S.S.R. and all her nasty 'commie' companions in checkmate. Unfortunately, the whole board is likely to explode.



# The movement behind the iron curtain

by Leela MadhavaRau

The world is on the brink of a new era in nuclear awareness. From countries behind the iron curtain, there now come news flashes of demonstrations of thousands. What isn't publicised however, is that one often has to be in possession of a ticket in order to protest. On June 4, 1982, a small group of Soviet academics, fed up with the bureaucratic and inactive approach of the "official" Soviet Peace Committee, announced the formation of the Group to Establish Trust Between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.

The group appealed to the governments and peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States. A letter from the June meeting holds all responsible for the future of the human race and makes no judgements, offering only constructive suggestions. It urges people "who do not wish the death of their fellow man" to make individual concrete proposals to their governments. The Group also asks for guarantees of the establishment of mutual trust between the two countries.

"There is no American, or Soviet, or Japanese, or European peace movement. What exists is a world anti-nuclear movement, embracing America and Japan and the USSR and Europe. The Trust group is part of it, just as all people who oppose weapons of mass destruction, and who have made enduring peace their personal goal." (Group statement, January 1983).

In the following months, the Group promoted its hope for "trust between peoples"

world-wide. Western journalists, however, chose to report only the KGB and Soviet government's attempts to suppress the group, ignoring their platform and proposals.

The group has, in fact, stated quite clearly, "when we tell that we are not 'anti-sovietchiks' and not dissidents we mean it and we know it."

Mikhail Ostrovsky, a founding member of the Group now living in the U.S., attributes the constant harassment and imprisonment of members to fear.

"Any independent group is going to be perceived as something against the government. They fear any spontaneous uprising. An independent movement may take an anti-government line."

By 1983, the group's suggestions had become more concrete. They proposed the formation of a bilateral commission to work out possibilities for co-operation. The Group is in favour of dissolving NATO and the Warsaw Pact, creating mutual nuclear free zones, banning nuclear testing and the creation of new weapons.

They specifically oppose the MX missile and the deployment of any other new inter-continental ballistic missiles in the East or West. Other suggestions include an exchange program for school children of the two countries.

Harassment and repression of Group members has increased. Dorothy Rosenberg, member of the steering committee of the Montréal chapter of Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR), attributes this to

the ongoing START talks in Geneva. She says the Soviets are "giving signals to the world that they are becoming more rigid. As long as the fear is kept going, there is bound to be repression."

Daily demonstrations have battered the Soviet mission at the United Nations since the beginning of the trial of Oleg Izinsky — one of the founding members. Another member was recently exiled from Moscow for a month while three others were jailed for fifteen days.

"Publicising the plight of these prisoners is a necessity," says Rosenberg.

Last summer, a Canadian delegation of PSR visited the Soviet Union and several members spoke to the Group. Rosenberg sees them as an independent peace and environmentalist group.

They are "considered unrespectable and their work unconstitutional. The message they gave us is that they wanted as much publicity as possible — it helps their cause to know that they are fighting for peace in their country and challenging their governmental system to allow more freedom."

Rosenberg's view clashes with the outlook of the Soviet Peace Committee — the country's only official peace group. Gregory Lokshin, the committee secretary claimed the independent group did not exist. Once the Canadians told him they had already met with members of the Group, he was furious, she says. He branded its members "hooligans and alcoholics."

Lokshin attributed such things as group harassment to tension: "We suspect



everybody, the CIA could be everywhere."

Despite their troubles with the government, the Group does believe the USSR is genuinely interested in peace.

"The Soviets say that they're for nuclear-free zones, no more weapons testing before the freeze and in fact what they're saying is quite good. They certainly give a better talk than our side. Our side has said that they're prepared to fight and win a limited nuclear war. The Soviets do not say this, they're appalled by that type of insinuation," says Rosenberg.

## The psychology of Cold War life

by Stephen Berkowitz

A nuclear war can ruin your day. Granted. But what are the effects of just thinking about the issue in the safety of our living rooms and class rooms?

Our efforts to work are made difficult when the future is uncertain. The need for a sense of purpose in the present must be related to a sense of life being worthwhile. The finality of death of one's self, one's loved ones, and one's civilization puts this sense in grave risk. Robert J. Lifton eloquently elaborates this theme in his book "The Broken Connection."

Confronting the reality of the nuclear threat is depressing, to say the least. Chances are that people who have not ex-

plored the facts will not be keen to hear those who have. Coping with the vicissitudes of daily life places sufficient burden on most of us. There is a tendency not to hear, to dismiss, or worse, to label as naïve, idealistic or one-sided the bearers of uncomfortable facts. Since the psychological mechanism of denial is working, each of us needs to work at overcoming our own personal denial and then to alleviate the ensuing depression by becoming active in the search for solutions.

Another crucial consideration is the effect of the threat of nuclear war on children. According to Dr. John Mack of the American Psychiatric Association, teenagers are less likely to submerge or camouflage their feelings of helplessness about the nuclear threat

as most adults have learned to do.

Growing up in a world dominated by the threat of imminent nuclear destruction is having an impact on the structure of personality itself. We may be raising a generation of young people denied a basis for making long-term commitments and serviceable ideals, given over, out of necessity, to doctrines of impulsivity and immediacy in their personal relationships and their choice of activities, behaviours and occupations. How can we help our young people grow into some promise of certainty and fulfillment unless we adults address the apathy and helplessness we experience because of the arms race and the threat of nuclear annihilation.

Recently, a greeting card seen in a store said "The problem is people, the problem is people, the problem is people. The solution is peace." It was written by Nicky Russo, age 7. The illustrator was Bruce Cooper, age 11.

The psychological aspects of the Cold War can be devastating. A shooting war tends to pull the whole population together against an enemy whose destructive acts are easily recognised and whose resistance and conquest then become an important priority. In contrast to this, the enemy in a cold war is ill-defined — it's an issue of communism or capitalism — and the media attacks are all directed against euphemisms such as ruling circles, the leadership, or even a building, for example the White House or the Kremlin. This creates a psychological climate of distrust, suspicion and fear. Hence the development of the paranoid citizen. This person will have learned that anxiety can be fended off by the elaboration of delusions and will hold these delusions in the face of a rational argument or concrete evidence to the contrary. This person will develop a per-

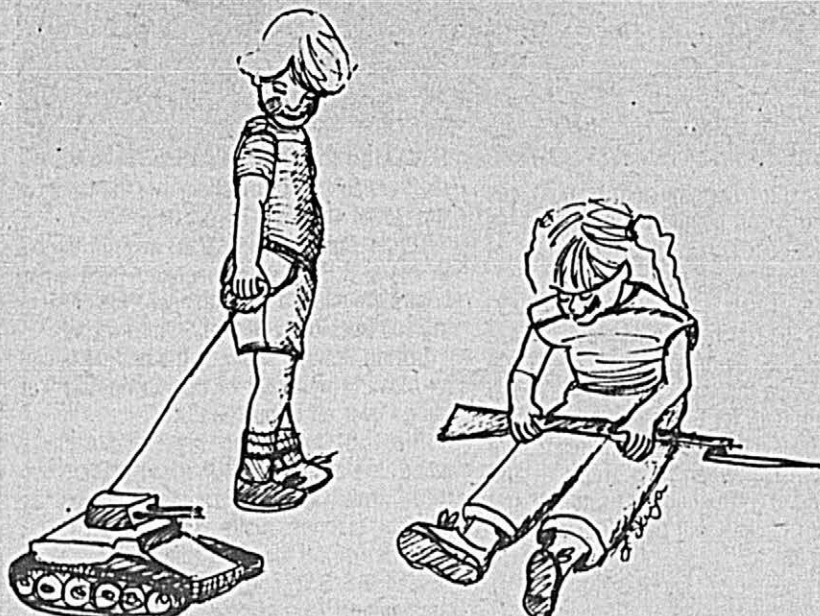
sonality flavored by cynicism and absolute righteousness his or her position and perspective. This is a problem in dealing with the people who are convinced you cannot deal with the Russians or the Americans, that they only understand the big stick or the big weapon.

According to Dr. Frank Sommers, President and founder of Physicians for Social Responsibility in Canada, such a person will be lacking in spontaneity and warmth, his emotions will seem limited, superficial and wooden or false. Furthermore, since he or she is unable to trust and since trust forms the basis of love this person will have a severe lack of real love or intimacy in his or her life.

Children who are inculcated with fear of a fuzzy identified enemy, who are stripped of authentic selfhood, acquire a suspicious mind set and learn to acquiesce, at least publicly, to the ascendant hierarchy, among whom after all, they will have to find a niche for themselves. They grow into opportunistic, amoral adults who perpetuate the status quo in which they have risen to some relative position of authority or influence. This may be the greatest damage arising from the Cold War and the arms race which it inevitably leads to.

Upcoming generations of a nation's youth learn to be suspicious, to distrust, to be amoral, to be opportunistic, to be hypocritical.

The best-minds get channeled into the country's power-wielding structures and military industries where their creativity finds outlet in the perfection of non-productive goods and the promotion of death and injury under the rubric of protecting peace and security as opposed to promoting health, upgrading education, and improving life.







by Toby Sanger

During the 1980's, developments in conventional and nuclear weapons, and in military strategies, will greatly facilitate superpower intervention in the Third World.

With the final withdrawal from Vietnam, the Iranian helicopter fiasco, and continuing problems in Central America, the last decade has proved so embarrassing to the United States that military strategists and policy makers have been instructed to make sure the next decade doesn't witness a further loosening of American influence throughout the world.

The result is a host of advanced communications systems, munitions, battle strategies, and chemical weapons that will not only ensure the United States a technological lead over the Soviet Union in the arms race, but will also ensure the security of American "interests" overseas.

When the NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS) with its 18 satellites is operational in 1987, it will be possible for any soldier, pilot or marine with a GPS receiver to pinpoint his location within an accuracy of 50 feet or less. Infra-red thermal imagers and image intensifiers, and satellite surveillance at about the same degree of accuracy, will allow U.S.-backed groups to operate much more effectively at night — traditionally the exclusive domain of guerrillas.

These developments will also improve the accuracy of precision-guided missiles. Missile guidance will be available in "real-time" (immediately) enabling missiles to

# Intervention Inc.

strike with an accuracy of 10-20 metres from long distances.

New conventional "anti-personnel" munitions such as cluster bombs, fuel-air explosives and self-forging fragment bombs are preferred by the military because they lack the political restrictions attached to nuclear weapons. In many instances, the new conventional weapons approach the destructive power of nuclear bombs.

At the same time, nuclear weapons are being refined to offer a choice of effects — electro-magnetic, radiation, heat or explosive power — to make them more useful to the military and to help blur the distinction between nuclear and conventional arms.

## Race bomb

Perhaps the most frightening development is the escalating production of U.S. chemical and biological weapons, after a lull of many years. The Pentagon hopes to allocate \$1.6 billion of its five year (1984-88) budget to chemical weapons. The work will include further work on ethnic chemical weapons — which would be used to incapacitate or kill a given portion of the population by exploiting naturally occurring differences among different racial groups.

To accompany these "exciting" new developments in weapons, the U.S. Army has formulated more offensive strategies and doctrines so it can quickly contain and neutralise any "adventurism" in the world.

The Rapid Deployment Force, tailored for light and speedy intervention in specific regions of the world, is designed to be so efficient that "its work will be finished and the force removed before its very presence becomes an issue," writes Charles W. Bernard, the U.S. Director of Land Warfare.

The intended missions would include implementing counter-coups and putting down revolutions in sensitive areas of the Third World. No more simple "gunboat diplomacy".

For the United States, this will be the most important result of the arms race during the 1980's — preserving U.S. strategic and military interests throughout the world.

## War by proxy

In this respect, the war by proxy the superpowers have so often found themselves fighting in the Third World has fuelled the arms race in two ways. First, in order to gain political and military influence, a superpower provides its allies with some of its most advanced military technology. This has the bonus effect of testing one's most recent weapons in real life (or death) situations. For example, besides the sheep, the most interesting thing about the Falklands war was the performance of the French Exocet missile. The war in Lebanon also enabled Israel to test cluster bombs, fuel air explosives, and the new remotely-piloted vehicles with much success.

In addition to this 'arms race by proxy', a superpower must also maintain its superiority over its allies and purchasers in the Third World lest they reach the same degree of sophistication and are able to challenge the superpowers themselves.

The United States and other Western powers are, in contrast to the Soviet Union, highly dependent on the Third World for markets, resources, and certain strategic minerals. For the United States, chromite ore and manganese are the only two of 14

strategic minerals for which it cannot provide for over 50 per cent of its needs. Not surprisingly, outside of the Soviet Union, South Africa has the largest reserves and is the major producer for both of these minerals.

The dynamic of the arms race has much greater and more important dimensions than the simple and facile East-West "confrontation." It is these international aspects which, while not in danger of affecting us directly, are the cause for much of the seeming irrationality of the whole process. In this aspect of the arms race, arms reduction talks and nuclear test bans cannot totally suffocate — it must be confronted directly at home, and abroad for the peace movement to have any lasting effect at all.

## Corporate bombs

by Hilary Cousins

The United States Defense Industry is consistently deaf to the outcries of a large proportion of society.

Although many believe an immediate cancellation of present and future weapons contracts is both desirable and feasible, many are not aware of the impact it would have on the economic structure and society at large. The U.S. Arms industry is everywhere.

The relationship between the companies that build weapons, the executive agencies that buy them, and Congress which raises the money to pay the bills has come to be known as the "Iron Triangle." It is a perpetuating machine in which boards of directors interlock, officials in the Armed services move freely between public and private sector jobs, and which pays for the campaigns and elections of innumerable politicians. The distinction between national security and corporate interests has become blurred.

According to Weidenbaum ("the Military Market"), the U.S. Department of Defense is the largest single consumer of American business, and receives well over half of all total budget outlays. Reagan's administration has made defense 43 per cent of federal spending.

Furthermore, according to the *New York Times*, 70 per cent of all federally funded

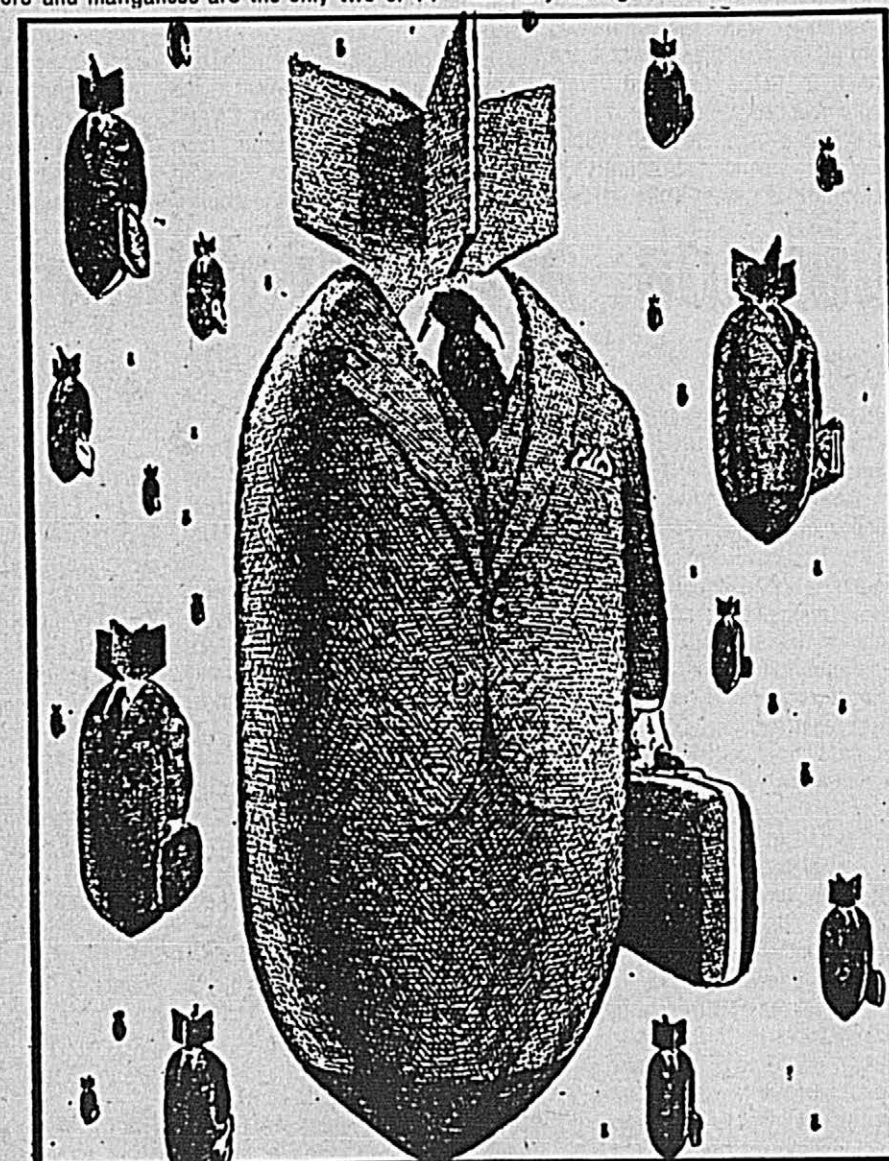
research and development is used exclusively for military related research — much of which is funneled into, and subsequently supports, the American University system.

Government spending is only the tip of the iceberg in defense investment. The private sector and work force at large have vast investments in defense production which translate into contracts, jobs, stock-shares, and pay-checks — all received by people ranging from corporate owners to factory workers.

Professor and former U.S. Senator Jacob Javits of New York University (NYU) states that seven to ten industrial groups made up of roughly 80 companies receive 90 per cent of all defense contracts. These companies are dominated by such giants as Boeing, Douglas International, General Electric, General Dynamics and United Technologies all of which are "defense dependant" and earn 40 per cent or more of their revenues from defense work.

These eighty companies spread across the U.S. and foreign countries directly employ hundreds of thousands of people.

Millions are employed indirectly by the arms industry. As Weidenbaum says, the military industrial complex encompasses not only prime contractors, but also thousands of sub-contractors, suppliers of materials, stock brokers, and corporate lobbyists; all in this network depend on defense for their



economic survival.

According to Jeff Belmont, a P.R. representative for Sikorski Helicopter (a daughter corporation of United Technologies specialising in defense aviation), 95 per cent of their contracts come from the U.S. Department of Defense. The company employs 12,000 people, but also sub-contracts out to about 30 smaller companies for special parts.

Pratt and Whitney, another United Technologies subsidiary involved in defense aviation production, employs 5,500 people in the Montréal urban area. Other American-owned defense related companies (which

also receive funding from the Canadian Government) operating in the Montréal area are Westinghouse, Vicus (nuclear submarines), and Litton (makers of the cruise missile delivery system).

The U.S. military-industrial complex has become an international institution imbedded at the center of politics and big business. The influence of the Iron Triangle reaches far into the hinterlands where many in society depend on it alone for their material survival; for those in control of it have so much to gain, the thought of halting the machine is unfathomable.



# The global peace movement

by Daron Westman

Most McGill students are already familiar with the almost nightly television pictures of thousands of North Americans or West Germans marching to protest the arms race, but the global peace movement is actually much larger and more diverse than these images suggest.

In Great Britain, Bruce Kent, the general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, says that "Despite what amounts to a news blackout concerning the peace movement since the June general election, plans are going ahead for disarmament activities this autumn, leading up to the time of the planned deployment of Cruise in December. The government wish apparently is that the public believe that the Thatcher victory settled the nuclear issue, while in fact the government did all it could to avoid discussing Cruise and Trident during the campaign" (this and all subsequent quotations from the September, 1983 issue of the international newsletter Disarmament Campaigns).

Key to the work of the CND was a conference with representatives from all the countries in which the Cruise is to be deployed. From September 26 to October 7, the participants took part in public meetings around the country to demonstrate the international

solidarity of the peace movement. A further step in the CND's international outreach is the new program of meetings with representatives of non-aligned nations to encourage them to support disarmament initiatives at the United Nations and other world bodies.

In the Netherlands, a committee named Cruise Missiles No! has called for a national demonstration on October 29 under the slogan "No new nuclear weapons in Europe." This committee is a coalition of political parties, peace groups, religious and feminist groups, and a number of trade unions, including the soldiers union.

In their call for the demonstration, the coalition links several aspects of the arms race. The coalition rejects any attempts to solve the economic crisis with increased spending in the arms industry; unemployment is considered the true threat to national and international security, and so the demonstration on October 29 will include a demand for job creation in the non-military sectors of the economy.

In Belgium, the two main umbrella peace groups, VAKA in the Dutch-speaking north and CNAPD in the French-speaking south, have organized a national demonstration for October 23 against the deploy-

ment of the Cruise and Pershing and for the dismantling of existing missiles, for the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe, for an active and independent policy of peace in Belgium, and for development aid.

In Spain, July 9 saw a meeting of all pacifist, ecology and anti-nuclear groups to prepare actions for this autumn. Demonstrations,



sit-ins and other actions were arranged throughout the country to express solidarity with the peace movements of those countries where Euromissiles are to be deployed, to demand Spain's withdrawal from NATO and the dismantling of U.S. military bases

in the country, to call for a popular referendum on Spain's membership in NATO, and to protest the rising military budget.

In Denmark, on October 1 and 2, the Danish peace movement hosted an international seminar on Democracy and Militarism with three main working groups: the incentives of the arms race as obstacles to peace work; how to

Group for Dialogue decided to disband for at least as long as the political situation makes it dangerous to participate in the group.

There have been arrest of peace workers in Australia, where a new group, Project Iceberg, has been formed to highlight the visit to that country of U.S. nuclear-powered warships. Project Iceberg wants to end support within Australia for nuclear weapons.

According to the group, "Initially, attention is being focused on port visits by nuclear-armed and/or powered naval ships in

develop contacts with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union; and alternative defence.

Parliament is one of the major arenas in the Norwegian peace movement. According to Jon Grepstad, international secretary of Nei til atomvåpen, "Norway is stepping up its autumn campaign against new intermediate-range missiles in Europe. Our primary goal is to persuade the Norwegian Parliament to oppose deployment."

About twenty thousand people met in Larzac France in August, at the invitation of the Comité pour le désarmement nucléaire en Europe (CODENE). The coalition has twenty-five groups with 25,000 members. This gathering clearly stated France's responsibility in the arms race, particularly modernization of the national nuclear arsenal, placement of multiple warheads on submarine-launched missiles, production of the neutron bomb, new Hades missiles and a new nuclear submarine.

CODENE's fight for peace, according to its secretary Sylvie Mentrant, "will now organize itself, in the first phase, around the issue of a nuclear freeze, which is considered a step towards disarmament. For France, a freeze would especially include a halt to nuclear testing in Polynesia."

The focus of much of the Italian peace movement's work has been the military base at Comiso in Sicily, where the Cruise missile is to be deployed. With international assistance, the Italians mounted a peace camp, called the International Meeting Against the Cruise, from the beginning of July to the end of September.

Another peace camp was set up in Hungary during July by the independent Peace Group for Dialogue and fifteen Western peace activists. After five days at the camp on the outskirts of Budapest, the Hungarian government decided to deport the foreigners. The Peace

West Australia. By encouraging and initiating a creative nonviolent civil disobedience campaign, we are entering a further stage in Australian peace activities.

The visit of one nuclear-powered warship, the USS Carl Vinson, sparked even stronger protests when it visited Japan this month. 7,000 trade unionists and 1,000 students attended a rally in southern Japan. Speakers there vowed to continue the peace movement's traditional campaign against the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, American bases in Japan, and what they termed "the plot to bring nuclear weapons into Japan on a nation-wide scale."

Elsewhere in the Pacific, participants in a July conference on Vannatu took an important step in building a network for peace, and confirming that the struggle for a nuclear-free Pacific is inseparable from the various struggles for self-determination and independence.

The Free and Independent Pacific Conference decided to support colonies and former colonies seeking independence from France, including New Caledonia; the struggle in East Timor and West Papua against Indonesian oppression; and opposition in Micronesia to U.S. military presence and missile testing.

According to Belauan activist Bernie Keldermans, one of the most interesting aspects of the peace work in the Pacific is the way it has been linked to the islanders' attempt to establish new economic and political systems after four centuries of colonization.

In this respect, the Pacific peace movement is typical of the global peace movement as a whole: a diverse and multifaceted movement of international scope dedicated to struggling against the threat of nuclear war in all its interconnected aspects through a wide variety of tactics.

## Canada: arms profiteer

by Robert Todd

The Canadian government has sold or given nuclear weapons capacity to six "less fortunate" countries since 1956. Since 1945, in fact, Canada has exported millions of kilograms of plutonium to the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany, India, the Soviet Union, Argentina, and many other nations. Much of this plutonium has been used in the development of nuclear weapons. On at least two occasions Canada has transferred nuclear technology despite knowledge that the receiving countries were using it to develop their own nuclear arsenals. Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau states that "we have an obligation to share our nuclear technology with the developing countries."

What Trudeau is saying, in effect, is that the government has no qualms about its role in horizontal nuclear proliferation, the acquisition of nuclear weapons capacity through civil nuclear reactors, or direct military technology transfer from one country to another.

The Canadian Deuterium Uranium (CANDU) reactor is a very popular one for those nations seeking to join the nuclear weapons club, because the reactor produces a fuel waste which is very high in plutonium. All of Canada's customers "secretly" purchased plutonium processing plants from France shortly after signing a contract with the Canadian government for a CANDU reactor.

In 1968, Canada and 46 other

countries signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). This treaty forbids any country with nuclear technology to sell anything from which nuclear weapons can be developed to any country which is not itself a member of the nuclear weapons club.

Of Canada's customers only South Korea has signed the NPT. As Canada sells the CANDU on the pretence that it is to be used only for peaceful uses, the government escapes all responsibility. The phrase "peaceful uses" has become known as the Canadian Loophole.

In 1956 Canada sold India a nuclear reactor and a supply of plutonium. At the same time, India purchased a small plutonium processing plant. India is not a signatory of the NPT, but can buy a Canadian reactor as long as it is being used for peaceful purposes. India exploded what they called a Peaceful Nuclear Device in 1974.

Investigation revealed that Canadian officials working in India knew two years earlier than Canadian fuel was being separated and used in the development of a nuclear bomb.

After the 1974 explosion, Pakistan's late president Ali Bhutto said his country needed to develop nuclear parity with India because of border conflicts. Canadian officials discovered in 1978 that Pakistan had already developed a nuclear bomb but had decided against exploding it because of the controversy it would cause. Canada assumed

the expense for a nuclear power plant built in Pakistan in the early 1970's.

In 1973, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) signed a contract to build a CANDU for Argentina, one year before the Canadian cabinet gave the project clearance. Despite public pressure to stop CANDU development in Argentina, AECL could not back out of its signed contract. Further, the deal was signed for a fixed price despite the high annual Argentine inflation rate.

Canada later sold a second CANDU to Argentina. The country has never exploded a bomb but it is commonly accepted that they are stockpiling secretly.

More recently, Canada signed a contract to sell a nuclear reactor to Roumania in exchange for farm machinery and textiles, because that country is unable to pay for the reactor in hard currency.

In the early 1980's Canada signed an agreement with South Korea to lend three billion dollars worth of nuclear reactors at eight per cent interest. South Korea now openly proclaims its commitment to the development of nuclear weapons. Canada, however, maintains that the reactors are designed for peaceful purposes.

For most of the nuclear age, the Canadian government has denounced the militarism of the superpowers while abetting nuclear proliferation in the Third World.



# Chevalières de la paix

par M.-A. Sheppard et M. Wittstock

On est plus nombreux-ses que jamais auparavant à perdre confiance en ces politiciens se disant capables de 'limiter' un conflit atomique, lorsqu'ils ont toute la misère au monde pour restreindre le chômage, l'endettement de l'état aux banques internationales, la détérioration des conditions de vie.

Mais parmi cette masse d'insatisfaits, il y a surtout des insatisfaites, et cela se manifeste par une présence souvent visiblement majoritaire de femmes dans les mouvements qui s'opposent à la course aux armements et à la logique des blocs.

Cela n'est pas sans relation avec la crise, qui touche plus directement les femmes. Les coupures dans le secteur public, où la main-d'œuvre féminine prédomine, entraînent de sérieux reculs au chapitre de l'égalité sociale des femmes. Souvent ces deniers publics, «épargnés» à même les services de santé et d'éducation dont dépendent les femmes, se retrouvent investis dans la militarisation.

Mais les racines de l'implication des femmes dans les mouvements contre la guerre sont plus profondes qu'une simple réaction circonstancielle ou conjoncturelle.

En plus d'avoir une longue tradition pacifiste, beaucoup de femmes, qui s'étaient détachées des groupes contestataires et pacifistes des années soixante à cause du sexisme qui y régnait, rentrent maintenant au bercail pacifiste pour ainsi dire, et tentent d'y injecter des préoccupations qui leur sont propres.

Pour Jo Vellacott, qui enseigne à l'Institut Simone de Beauvoir d'études féministes (à Concordia), cette remobilisation serait attribuable, en partie, à la maturité du mouvement féministe.

"Lorsque le mouvement contre l'intervention américaine au Vietnam s'est fusionné avec les autres mouvements de contestation dans les années 60, les hommes prenaient les décisions, et les femmes préparaient le thé", dit Vellacott. "Ce fut une véritable prise de conscience pour beaucoup, qui commencèrent à avoir des réactions presque violentes au sexisme."

"C'est là qu'une réflexion politique féministe a commencé. Aujourd'hui, les mêmes comportements tendent à se reproduire, mais les femmes sont plus outillées pour confronter le problème", poursuit-elle.

Des groupes jumelant revendications pour la paix et revendications des droits de la femme existent depuis le début du siècle. Pendant la première guerre mondiale, un regroupement anti-belliciste, la Ligue Internationale des Femmes pour la Paix et la Liberté, fut lancé. La Ligue refusait un système basé sur la violence internationale et l'impérialisme militaire de l'époque, et proposait de fonder l'autorité politique sur la démocratisation des institutions, et sur l'égalité sociale des classes et

des sexes.

La Ligue existe encore aujourd'hui, et d'autres groupes féminins dans la même tradition d'internationalisme humanitaire oeuvrent actuellement dans le mouvement contre les nouveaux euro-missiles.

Ces groupes misent souvent sur les soi-disantes valeurs maternelles des femmes, dont le rôle de nourricière et de protectrice les porte à refuser de suivre les consignes belliqueuses des superpuissances. Une des représentantes les plus connues de cette tendance est Dr. Helen Caldicott, qui figure dans le film de l'ONF, *If You Love This Planet*.

Pour elle, l'implication des femmes pour la paix proviendrait de leur plus grande sensibilité à la qualité de la vie, de leur capacité plus grande de comprendre intuitivement les aspects émotifs dévastateurs de la guerre.



Des féministes, plus jeunes et plus radicales dans leur approche, mettent plutôt l'accent sur un parallélisme profond qu'elles voient entre le militarisme, l'oppression des femmes, la dévastation de l'écosystème pour le profit monétaire des grandes industries, et la violence en général. Elles tentent de dépasser une vision "étriquée" du féminisme ne concernant strictement que les droits des femmes, pour en arriver à une vision "éco-féministe" solidaire de toutes les victimes de l'injustice.

Elles voient dans le militarisme et l'intervention des grandes puissances dans le tiers-monde une expression extrême des instincts de domination sexistes. Le militarisme serait un système de relations sociales enraciné dans des formes de pouvoir hiérarchiques et déshumanisants visant à maintenir, par la violence s'il le faut, les privilèges économiques,

sexuels et raciaux de la minorité puissante qui détient le pouvoir. Le sexisme et le militarisme partageraient ainsi le même discours et les mêmes schémas symboliques de possession et de triomphe sur "l'Autre" qu'il faut conquérir et se soumettre.

Julianne Pidduck, du *Montreal Affinity Group*, pense que "les femmes font l'expérience quotidienne des mentalités 'militaristes' et violentes de la société dans les façons dont elles sont traitées par les hommes."

Mais tout n'est pas beau fixe. Pour Pidduck, les analyses de la course aux armements négligent trop souvent une dimension féministe. "Même si on y (le féminisme) consacre un peu de temps de discussion, ça n'est pas une priorité. D'habitude, les structures sont hiérarchiques, avec des hommes comme porte-parole".

Même un mouvement qui rejette la domination par la violence ne serait donc pas à l'abri de la socialisation aux rôles sexuels traditionnels, comme l'explique Jana Hennessey, coordonnatrice du *Women's Union* de McGill. Les hommes pacifistes, parfois inconsciemment, interrompent les femmes sans écouter leurs contributions aux discussions, monopolisent l'autorité, et ne pensent pas spontanément aux liens entre machisme et militarisme.

Pour Annette Henrickso, du Comité du 22 octobre, "la pensée féministe n'est pas considérée très légitime dans le mouvement pour la paix."

D'après Henrickso, les femmes du Comité occupent des positions à tous les niveaux. Cependant, elles sont subtilement "réléguées à un statut inférieur, en ce sens que certains hommes contrôlent les débats et prennent effectivement les décisions. Si des femmes accèdent à des postes de responsabilités, c'est souvent qu'elles sont sous l'aile protectrice de ces hommes".

Pour assurer une plus grande égalité sexuelle au sein du mouvement pacifiste, plusieurs femmes préfèrent un mode de fonctionnement très décentralisé. Ce mode dit "affinitaire" a déjà été développé par les groupes féministes: on travaille dans de petites unités de base non-hiérarchisées, les décisions se prennent par consensus, il y a rotation des rôles. Cela permet à tous (et surtout à toutes) de se faire écouter et de prendre des responsabilités.

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